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FEDERAL ABUSE OF LITERARY MEN.

We have often had it in our minds to advert upon the extreme narrowness of spirit which denies to literary men the due need of their labors on account of their political opinions. This illiberal spirit has lately manifested itself in several flagrant instances, which a correspondent has enumerated in the article which follows.

MALIGNITY OF THE WHIGS.

Many whig papers and whig orators have given to political controversy, of late, a littleness and malignity heretofore unknown. This has chiefly been directed against those members of the democratic party who chance to be respected or distinguished for their literary attainments or religious character. Some of the most distinguished writers of our country, it is well known, lean to the democratic side, and no sooner does any indication of a liberal spirit appear in their writings than the whig press unites in a general effort to strip them of their well-earned literary laurels. Authors, whose admirable productions these self-same editors have praised for years, are suddenly discovered to be destitute of talent and knowledge. Men whose characters have commanded the highest respect for professional superiority and moral worth, no sooner avow themselves to be friends of democracy than every occasion is seized to ridicule their religious character and destroy the estimation in which they have been held as men of sound judgment and learning.

The reader of these remarks will readily call to mind numerous instances which show the peculiar malignity we allude to. Mr. Cooper had done honor to our country by his productions. All Europe, as well as America, acknowledged him to be one of the leading writers of fiction of the present age, and he was, by general consent, placed by the side of Sir Walter Scott. Mr. Cooper returned to his native land, whose character he had so nobly defended when abroad. He boldly raised his voice in defence of patriotism and truth—not in the spirit of a partizan, but with the dignity of a philosopher, defending the principles of our government, for which foreign observation had increased his attachment. The universal whig press raised its hue and cry: it attacked, not Mr. Cooper's political pamphlet or principles, but his literary and personal character—it struggled to tear from his brow the wreath of fame which his country was proud to see him wear; it slandered his productions, derided his observations, and resorted to every foul artifice to degrade his literary and personal character. It copied and hawked about the despicable slanders of English Tory periodicals; in deed, this garbage is always like cordial to the whig taste. Was Mr. Cooper an editor or a candidate for office? On no,—a private citizen, who simply dared, in a free country, to express his political sentiments! Fortunately, his firmness of character is too great to suffer any annoyance from the contemptible and fiendish spirit of partizanship.

Mr. Cooper is but one of a long list who have been assailed with equal virulence. Was there not a time when the pen of William Leggett had raised for him an enviable reputation as a man of letters? Was he not regarded as one of the most vigorous, copious and attractive writers of the day? How his literary laurels were scorched and milled by whig rancor, the moment he advanced as a champion for the cause of man. Vain bitterness! The noble genius of this champion has yet a victory in store, if his life be spared, which shall confound his enemies. The writer of this knows him only through his writings, but feels sure that his mind cannot long remain inactive.

Washington Irving is now suspected of democracy. Had he accepted the nomination for Mayor it would have been discovered suddenly by the entire whig press that he has neither genius nor learning. One of the whig journals threatened him, in advance, with the loss of his literary reputation should he become the democratic candidate.

Mr. Paulding must be subjected to the same rancorous abuse—the same persevering, malignant, ungenerous and dastardly series of sneers, attacks, innuendoes, and falsehoods which have been heaped upon Cooper and Leggett.

This spirit is not peculiar to New York. Mr. Bancroft, of Massachusetts, the Historian of the United States, was attacked with the concentrated malice of whig intolerance. His religious character was made the subject of especial abuse. Even in the Monthly Magazine, devoted to whiggery and literature, in this city, he was jeered as the "Reverend Mr. Bancroft,"

and pronounced insane. Now it was well known that Mr. Bancroft never was a clergyman—though if he had been, it would be no disgrace, as it certainly is not to the Reverend Edward Everett, now Governor of Massachusetts, who was once pastor of a church.

The same peculiar bitterness was poured out upon the head of Mr. Alexander H. Everett, confessedly one of the best scholars in America.

So, too, in Pennsylvania, the learning and eminence of Ingersoll, Dallas and Gilpin, only seemed to make them more especially the objects of the most brutal attacks of the whigs.

Not a whig essay or pamphlet escapes from the press but it is lauded and extolled as a marvellous production. The learned and elegant address of Mr. Woodbury, before the American Historical Society, replete with philosophic views, and rich with illustrations, was left unnoticed by the whigs, or was spoken of with scorn. Mr. Cass' address shared nearly the same fate.

See the ridicule which has been heaped upon Mr. Gouge's History of Banking, a work which, though not strictly methodical, comprises more facts and sound views, than any whig author has published on the same subject for the last twenty years.

Mr. Forrest has dared to appear on a public occasion before the democracy. We shall see—we have in fact already seen—the hell-hounds of party forthwith let loose upon his good name as an actor and a patriot and a gentleman.

Of late the spitefulness of the whig press has been directed toward Mr. Butler. He has lived from childhood in the midst of us beloved and admired for his filial, social, and moral excellencies—and the whig press is laboring to stamp him as a hypocrite. He has risen amid a brilliant and learned band of competitors to the highest legal rank in his native State—to say nothing of the position he has held in the general government—and yet the demagogical malignity of our modern whigs is striving to destroy his professional character. The literary institution he has done so much to aid, to which in his dubious struggles for public favor he generously gave her his best efforts—unrewarded—this institution is also made the mark of party malignity because Mr. Butler is one of its lecturers.

The whigs seem infuriated that the literary talent of the country is partly engaged against them. The "Democratic Review" can receive but little justice at their hands. They know not how to appreciate the literary or moral qualities of a political opponent, while they deprecate his principles as a politician. Literature—the common law—science of every kind—the arts—Christianity itself—all these are fraught with the spirit of democracy—the spirit of equality. The natural sympathies of the scholar are with the mass of his fellow men. It is a matter of gratulation that so many of the brightest stars of the American literary galaxy, are stars in the banner of equal rights. I rejoice that the University disregards the paltry meanness of party spirit. Does any father fear to place his son under the instruction of Mr. Butler? The vipers bite a file—they are destined soon to see many of our colleges organized under more tolerant auspices. It is not in the little power of whig calumny to silence the voice of truth. Men will be found to whom truth is dearer than fame—who will hazard literary fame to guide the public mind as editors. The whigs cannot put them down.

APEX.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

BY PRESIDENT WAYLAND.

It may be proper at the commencement of this section to state that I propose to enter into no consideration of the moral bearings of the institution of domestic slavery. My views upon this subject, I have already given in another place. Were it otherwise, I should have no occasion here to examine the question in this point of view. With those topics the present discussion has nothing to do. Granting all that may be said of the moral evil of this institution, granting it to be a violation of the law under which God has constituted mortal beings, the question still remains to be decided, what is our duty in respect to it, and what are the limitations, within which our efforts for its removal are to be restricted? In every other case, we readily perceive that the questions are different and dissimilar. Whether or not a particular act be wrong, is one question. In what manner it be proper to remove or arrest the evil, is certainly another and very different question. And it is evident that the consideration which would bear upon the one, would have no bearing, whatever, upon the other. Whether murder be or be not a crime, must be shown from the results to which, if unpunished, it would lead. But these arguments would be entirely out of place, were they urged to show that a murderer should be punished without trial, and that every man is at liberty to knock him on the head, wherever and whenever he may meet him.

The right or wrong, the innocence or guilt of slavery, is not the question here to be discussed.

Waiving this, and granting it to be a violation of the law which God has ordained between man and man, and granting, also, that it is our duty to labor for its removal, I design merely to inquire what are the limits, within which our efforts, for the accomplishment of this purpose are to be restricted.

Our duty, on this subject, must, I think, be either as citizens of the United States, or as human beings, under law, to God.

1. I think it evident, that, as citizens of the United States, we have no power, whatever, either to abolish slavery in the Southern States, or to do any thing of which the direct intention is to abolish it. Whatever power we possess, as citizens of the United States, is conferred upon us by the constitution. This power is not conferred upon us by that instrument, and therefore it does not exist.

But this instrument has not merely a positive, it has also a negative power. It not only grants certain powers, but it expressly declares that those not enumerated are not granted. Thus, it enacts that all "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it, to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." Now, the abolition of slavery being a power not conferred, it is, by this article, expressly withheld.

Whatever power we may, therefore, have over slavery, as citizens of the several States, within our limits, respectively, we have none, as citizens of the United States. The majority of the people in the United States, have, in this respect, no power over the minority; for the minority has never conceded to them this power. Should all the States in the Union but one, and that one the very smallest, abolish slavery;—should the majority of one hundred to one, of the people of the United States, be in favor of its abolition, still it would not alter the case. That one State would be as free to abolish it, or not to abolish it, as it is now. This is a question which has never been submitted to the majority of the citizens of these United States, and, therefore, the citizens of the United States, as Citizens, have nothing to do with it.

The same thing is evident, from the most cursory view of the circumstances under which the Constitution was formed. Previously to the revolution, each of these States was an independent colony; constituted into a district government, by charter from the British crown. Each colony was a government as distinct from every other, as though it had been a thousand miles distant from all the rest; as distant, in fact, as are the different West India Islands from each other, or as any of the West India Islands, from the colony of Canada, or New Zealand, or of Bombay. They all held of the British Crown, but were all independent of each other, and the only bond of union by which they were connected together, was, that they were all subjects to the same king, and all acknowledged the ultimate authority of the constitutional laws of the empire.

When the independence of these colonies was established, this link, which bound each of them to the mother country, and thus indirectly to each other, was severed. They became independent States, having, each one for itself, power to make peace or war, or to form alliances, offensive and defensive, with what foreign State soever they severally chose. While in this condition, it is manifest that no State had any power or whatever over any other State. Any one might have established slavery, or have abolished it, and no other one would have imagined that, in so doing, it was liable to any control from any other, or from all the rest; any more than from Canada, Austria, Russia, or the Sandwich Islands.

Under these circumstances, they chose, of their own sovereign will, to form a confederate government. In the formation of this government, each State, or the people of each State, mutually agreed to commit certain powers to the whole, and to submit the ultimate decision of certain questions to the majority of the whole people represented by their Senators and Representatives in Congress. What they have thus submitted to the decision of the majority, and nothing else, can be decided by the majority. What has not been submitted remains precisely as it was before, in the power of the citizens of the several States; and the citizens of the United States have no more to do with it, than they have with the affairs of Iceland.

The principle, in this case, is the same as that which governs partnerships. If twenty men put into common stock, each a thousand dollars, on condition that the whole, for certain purposes, shall be controlled by a majority of the proprietors, or of such persons as they may appoint, then the majority has a conceded right to control that property for those purposes. But that is all their power. They have no control over another dollar of the property of any proprietor, nor have they a right to control any other purposes than those for which it was contributed. Still less have they a right to control the political opinions of a proprietor, or to direct in what manner he shall educate his children, or govern his family. The principle in both cases is the same, and it is a very obvious one. It is simply this. No man is bound by any compact, any farther than he has bound

himself. In forming any society, there are, of necessity, certain individual rights, which a man submits to the decision of the majority. But the surrender of these, involves the surrender of no other, and, in every thing else, he is as perfectly independent of the power of the majority, as he was before.

As we have, therefore, as citizens, no power over this subject, we have, as citizens, no responsibility. The guilt, if guilt exists, will not rest upon us, as citizens of the United States. Whoever supposes himself guilty, because Congress does not pass a law abolishing slavery in the U. S.? But this is the only manner in which, as citizens of the United States, we have any power to act in this, or in any other case. If, then, we are not responsible, we have, as citizens, no obligations to discharge in the premises. Whether slavery be bad or good we wash our hands of it, inasmuch as it is a matter which the providence of God has never placed within our jurisdiction.

But this is not quite all. As citizens of the United States we have solemnly promised to let it alone. We have declared that we leave to the States, respectively, and to the people of the States, whatever power they have not conceded to us. This is, by universal consent, acknowledged to be one of the powers thus left. We have, therefore, promised, as citizens of the United States, to let this alone. The concession has been made by both parties, and we hold the other party to it. Should the majority in Congress undertake to establish slavery in one of the free States, we should plead this very article, as a bar to the usurpation. But, the slave holding States have precisely the same right to plead it against us, should we attempt any legislation in the case. Both parties have pledged themselves to abstain, and neither can interfere in the matter, without the violation of a solemn compact. In this respect, therefore, the Providence of God, and our own solemn obligations to each other, have precluded any action whatever.

But I go still farther. I hold that a compact is binding in its spirit as well as in its letter. The spirit of the compact, I suppose, imposes upon me the obligation not to do anything for the purpose of changing the relation of master and slave, except with the consent of the master. I have no right to declare the abolition of slavery in another State—I have conceded that this is to be left to the free choice of the citizens of that State. I have no right to do any thing to interfere with that free choice. I have, therefore, no right to excite such a state of feeling among the slaves, that the master shall be obliged, from physical necessity, to liberate his slaves, whether he believes it to be right and wise, or whether he believes the contrary. This is as much a violation of the spirit of the compact as an arbitrary act of legislation. The compact concedes that it is to be left to the free will of the States, and I oblige them to act in accordance with my will, and not in accordance with their own. This is a violation of clear and solemn obligation. I have no control over the manner in which my neighbor shall educate his children, and to interfere by physical force, in order to oblige him to educate them as I please, would be infamous. But if I stir up such a feeling in his family, that he is obliged to follow my suggestions, in order to save himself from being poisoned, I am equally infamous. The violation of right is as great in the one case, as in the other. If a question has been left to my decision, I claim the privilege of deciding it for myself, and I thank no one for deciding it for me, much less do I thank him for taking the decision out of my hands and settling it by physical force. And it matters nothing to me, whether this physical force be exerted by my neighbor himself, or whether he stir up another man to exert it. In both cases it is a palpable and insolent violation of right.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.—As connected with this question of motives, there have been also much doubt and discussion in regard to punishments. Corporal punishments have been altogether discarded by many, as degrading to human nature and injurious to the subjects of such discipline. But I am disposed to think that He who recommends to parents not to spare the rod, understood the subject better than those modern reformers. It may be that Vicesimus Knox, that prince of pedagogues, who laid an average of fifty lashes a day upon the backs of his scholars for some forty years, and Dr. Samuel Johnson, who was a great friend to flogging, and some others have quoted Solomon in behalf of a severe system of youthful discipline. If so, it is not the first time that Holy Writ has been wrested from its true meaning, and made the instrument by which men have vindicated their own misdoings. But the truth here, and as in many other cases, lies between the extremes. Corporal punishment is seldom necessary; but almost every parent, who has dealt faithfully with his children, has found some occasion when the injunction, "spare not the rod," came with the emphasis of inspiration to his breast. It may be that the actual necessity for this form of punishment never occurs in respect to some children; but almost every child, before he is

thoroughly trained in obedience, has at least one sharp struggle with his parent, in which some decisive and humiliating mark of disapprobation is demanded.

It should not, however, be overlooked, that the necessity of punishment depends very much upon the manner in which children are treated. The greatest floggers have usually the most disobedient children. I once knew a busy, scouring farmer's wife, with a large family, the eldest fifteen years old, the youngest three. She seldom crossed the room without making some one of them stagger with a vixenish slap on the side of the head. Yet these were, without exception, the most noisy mischievous, rebellious little reprobates I ever saw. The discipline of this mother was obviously not corrective, but nutritive of the vicious habits of her children. The more she flogged the more their disobedience flourished. Her ill-judged castigation operated like a partial hoeing among weeds, which only makes them grow the faster. I have seen, on the other hand, a teacher of a seminary, consisting of eighty boys, succeed in governing the whole school, while the heaviest punishment ever inflicted was that of making a boy lie in bed for a whole day. This teacher had a peculiar tact for his profession; but a large share of his skill lay in imperturbable cheerfulness of manner and equanimity of temper, which never deserted him. These prevented his being thrown off his guard and secured him the good will and confidence of his pupils and inclined them at the outset to comply with his requisitions.

Fire-side Education.

CORRECTING CHILDREN IN ANGER.—There is another common error, which may need to be noticed,—that of correcting a child hastily and harshly, and then, feeling that injustice has been done, to compensate him by some soothing sugar plum or hooded apology. It is not easy to conceive of any thing more likely to degrade the parent in the eyes of his offspring than such inconsiderate folly,—nothing more sure to destroy his influence over the mind, to harden the young heart in rebellion, and make it grow bold in sin. In proportion as the parent sinks in his esteem, self-conceit grows up in the mind of the undutiful child. Young people, as well as old, pay great respect to consistency, and on the contrary, despise those whose conduct is marked with caprice. The sacred relation of parent is no protection against this contempt. Those, therefore, who would preserve their influence over their children, who would keep hold of the reins that may guide them in periods of danger, and save them from probable ruin, must take care not to exhibit themselves as governed by passion or whim, rather than fixed principles of justice and duty.

Fire-side Education.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—John Sequashequash, an Indian of the remnants of a tribe in Connecticut, was some years since brought before a justice of the peace on some charge or other, which we do not now recollect. John happened to be drunk at the time, and instead of answering directly to the questions put by the justice, merely muttered out, "Your honor is very wise; very wise—y-y-your honor is very wise, I say." Being unable to get any other answer from him, the justice ordered him to be locked up until the next day; when John was brought before him perfectly sober. "Why, John," said the justice, "you were drunk as a beast last night." "Drunk!" ejaculated the Indian. "Yes, drunk as a beast.—When I asked you any question, the only answer you made was—'your honor is very wise—very wise—very wise.' Did I tell your honor wise?" said the Indian, with a look of credulity. "Yes," answered the magistrate. "Then," replied Wampum, "I must have been drunk, sure enough!"

TRANSPORTATION. An old covic ordered his sons to turn out the saddle and hang up the mare. Said he to a neighbor, "When I came home yesterday, I found my wife wide open and the doors sick abed; the gate had left the boys open, and the field was in the hogs; so I caught up a hog and broke it over every rail's back in the field, and every pumpkin took a hog and run!"

"Speaking," says Lord Bacon, "makes a ready man, reading a full man, and writing a correct man." The first position perhaps is true, for those are often the most ready to speak, who have nothing worth listening to or the least to say. But if we may be permitted to compare intellectual wealth, we may say that from a man's speaking we may guess how much small change he has; from his reading what legacies have been left him; and from his writing, how much he can sit down and draw for on his bank.

Names of well known physicians in different parts of the country.—Dr. Graves, Dr. Coffin, Dr. Pillsbury, Dr. Physic, Dr. Toothaker, Dr. Slaughter, Dr. Kilham—pronounced Kifem. These titles are enough to frighten a hypochondriac out of life.—[Herald.]

From the Globe.
FAMILIAR DIALOGUES,
BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.
No. 6.

Farmer. Well, Squire, your bank has resumed specie payments, I understand.
Merchant. Yes, we have resumed.
F. Now didn't you tell me and all my neighbors who came to your store to buy goods, that the State banks never could or would resume, until Congress established a Bank of the United States to regulate them?
M. Yes, I told you so.
F. The actual resumption of the State banks without the establishment of a Bank of the United States, proves that you were mistaken in that opinion, does it not?
M. I suppose it does.
F. I hope, then, you will give up that argument in favor of a National Bank.
M. I don't know.
F. And you told me you had to give ten per cent to get New York funds to pay for goods, and that things would never be better until a Bank of the United States was established to regulate domestic exchanges, did you not?
M. Yes, I did.
F. How much do you have to give for New York funds, now?
M. One per cent.
F. So domestic exchanges are regulated without a Bank of the United States, are they not?
M. They have come down.
F. There goes another of your great arguments in favor of a National Bank. Did you not tell us that commerce was dead, and would never revive without we had a United States Bank?
M. Yes, I did.
F. Is not commerce fast reviving, and becoming very active?
M. Yes.
F. So, there goes another of your arguments in favor of such a bank.
M. Did you not tell us that the price of produce was coming down, and that we should soon get nothing for our wheat, corn, and cattle unless a Bank of the United States was established?
M. I suppose I did.
F. Are not wheat, corn, and cattle higher than ever?
M. Yes, higher than I have known them for many years.
F. So, there goes another of your arguments in favor of a National Bank.
M. Did you not tell us that a vast number of laboring people were out of employment, and never would get any thing to do, until a Bank of the United States should be established?
M. Yes, such was my opinion.
F. Are they not all now employed that choose to be, and at high wages, too?
M. Yes, I believe it is so.
F. So there goes another argument in favor of a National Bank.
M. Did you not tell us the Government could never get along without a Bank of the United States?
M. Yes, I told you so.
F. Well, has it not got along without such a bank since 1833; and has it not got along without the help of any bank since May, 1838; and do not the Treasury and the Post Office Departments collect and disburse millions of dollars a year, without unusual difficulty or trouble?
M. They say so.
F. Well, there goes another of your great arguments in favor of a National Bank.
M. Now, I should like to know, Squire, what arguments you have left in favor of a Bank of the United States.
M. We want a general currency to accommodate travellers. If you start on a journey with notes of the States banks, you can scarcely go a hundred miles until you get beyond the circle of their circulation, and they won't pass. The notes of the Bank of the United States were as good as silver every where.
F. Is not gold as good every where as the notes of a Bank of the United States can be?
M. I suppose it is.
F. Here, then, is "a general currency to accommodate travellers," without a Bank of the United States; is there not?
M. But gold cannot be had every where in sufficient quantities.
F. You must admit, however, that the quantity of gold coin in the country is constantly increasing, and that they are steadily diffusing themselves among the banks and the people. There is scarcely a bank which has not more or less of them. I understand your bank has a considerable quantity of gold. Has it not?
M. Yes; we have a hundred thousand dollars or more, but we do not pay it out.
F. Don't pay it out to persons who are going on journeys, and want it to pay their expenses?
M. No; it is more convenient to keep than silver, besides, we do not mean to be instrumental in obviating any of the inconveniences the people feel from the want of a National Bank.
F. Indeed! So, although you enjoy special privileges, upon consideration that you will accommodate the people, you will not accommodate them unless they surrender their independence, adopt your opinions, and follow the policy you dictate!
M. I'll tell you what, Squire, there is a way to make you shell out your gold, whether you will or not.

M. Indeed! I should like to see you try it.
F. We can do it by making runs on you until you become accommodating.
M. That would be monstrous!
F. How monstrous?
M. There is not gold enough in the country to supply the banks and meet the wants of the people.
F. Perhaps there is not now gold enough in the country; but there soon will be. Our Southern gold mines supply a million or two every year, and almost all of the many millions of dollars brought into the country within the last few years, is gold. You cannot deny that the quantity of gold in the country has greatly increased since the passage of the gold bill.
M. That cannot be denied. Formerly, we never saw a gold piece; now we see such pieces almost every day; but still there is not enough to make gold the only legal tender.
F. I am told that gold is the only legal tender for considerable sums in France and England, and in most European countries, and I have no doubt it would have been better for the people if it had been so here; but that is not what I am contending for. All I insist on is, that if the banks will not afford the people all reasonable accommodations in this respect, the people may make them do it, by concert among themselves. The banks, if they will, may render any change unnecessary; but if they force an inconvenience as an argument in favor of a National Bank, the people have a right to remove the inconvenience by the more simple and constitutional process of forcing these privileged institutions to shell out all their specie—gold and silver.
M. I have no doubt that our bank will pay gold whenever any of our citizens may want it to pay travelling expenses.
F. Very well; then our citizens can get as good a general currency to travel upon as the notes of a Bank of the United States. Can they not?
M. Yes—no doubt of it.
F. Then, there goes another of your arguments in favor of a National Bank; and if all the State banks will not be equally just and liberal, the people have only to make them so by law; for the people are the Government in this country.
M. Well, but you cannot as safely send a gold coin in a letter as a bank note, and it would be a great convenience if there were a bank furnishing a general currency for remittance.
F. Do you send bank notes of any sort by letter to New York to pay for your goods; or would you do it if there were a general paper currency?
M. No; that was the old way of doing business; but since our bank has commenced dealing in domestic exchange, I find it more safe and convenient to buy of them a bill of exchange on the bank they do business with in New York. The postage is less, and I avoid all risk.
F. So your State bank furnishes you a kind of paper for remittance which you prefer to United States Bank notes?
M. Why yes; it is more convenient, and the risk is less.
F. And after that you are willing to pay the difference of exchange?
M. Yes, certainly.
F. Well, there goes your last argument in favor of a National Bank. What is for your interest, is for every man's interest. It is every man's interest to go to a bank or banker and buy a bill of exchange, when he has money to remit, rather than to enclose bank notes, unless the sum be small and the distance short, when the notes of State banks answer the purposes as well as any. And are there not ten places now where bills of exchange can be had, to one as this business was formerly managed?
M. I suppose there are. Before the deposits were removed in 1833, very few of the State banks dealt in exchange, and we all had to go to the branches of the United States Bank; but after that event, most of the State banks entered into that business, and exchange could be had in ten places for one. The business was mostly broken up by the suspension of payment by the banks; but they are all going into it again.
F. Cannot your bank furnish exchange as low as the United States Branch Bank ever did?
M. Yes, lower, and furnish it as low as they might have done.
F. Indeed! Then, in consequence of their monopoly, they made you pay more than they ought to have done.
M. I think so.
F. And you are in favor of restoring this monopoly which taxed you unreasonably to make an extravagant dividend for its stockholders?
M. But I put higher prices upon my goods to make it up.
F. Just so—it comes out of the labor and sweat of the farmer at last. You sold your goods to us at higher prices, and made us pay the extravagant rate of exchange which the United States bank took out of you. If this is not an argument why you should be opposed to a National Bank, it is an excellent one why we should.

M. To tell you the truth, I care less about a Bank of the United States than I did, because I see how we can get along very well without it; but I am opposed to your Sub-Treasury plans.
F. I am glad to hear you are getting to care little about a National Bank. I hope that upon a little more experience, which is the safest teacher, you will not be so much opposed to the Sub-Treasury, as you call it. But I have no time to argue further to-day.
Exit.
M. (solus.) The Sub-Treasury—I should not care a fig about it, did I not want to make money as a bank stock-holder, by lending out the public funds on interest; and make money as a merchant or a speculator, by borrowing them occasionally when I can get good bargains.

From the Globe.
FALSE CREDIT SYSTEM.
A Mississippi editor observes: "At the ensuing fall and spring terms, the people of this State will have an immense debt to pay—we forbear to name our estimate of the amount—they cannot pay it; and if the demand be persisted in, nine-tenths of them must be turned out of house and home, particularly in the great central counties."
A pretty commentary this upon the vaunted "credit system" of Messrs. Tallmadge and Whitney. Does it not cause the blood to rush to the heart and cheek of every American citizen when he reads the above account? Here is a "nine-tenths of the people" of a State—a State, too, of as high-minded citizens as any in Union—in the hands of the sheriff! What is political freedom to the man with bankruptcy before him, and the jail to the end of the prospect? Imagine, for one moment, the anxiety, apprehension and despair, produced by such a state of things; the temptations to dishonor; the wear and tear of feeling; the inevitable loss of happiness; peace of mind gone forever. And yet with all these evils staring us in the face, nay, already fallen upon us, there are men so deaf to the counsels of sad experience, so blind to the true interests and happiness of our country, as to strive with all their might for the revival of a system fraught with woe, which actually has produced, such extensive misery! War, famine, pestilence, in succession, or even combined, could not inflict upon a nation more wide-spread and enduring calamities. No tranquility of mind; no security of possession; no reliance upon prosperity; no confidence between man and man; no social or political liberty; no personal or corporate integrity can co-exist with such a state of things. The very elements of human society are disorganized; suspicion pervades the whole community; man preys upon his brother; sordid avarice and dishonest adventure alone can thrive, and the blessings which freedom ought and can bestow, are sacrificed to a system which has been permitted to grow up under our institutions, and which is altogether adverse to their purity, nay, their permanent existence.
This is a subject which rises far above the political combinations of the day; which appeals to the heart and principles of every honorable man. It is a question whose moral and social bearing is even more important, if possible, than its political aspect. It is a question which appeals to the conscience, the religious scruples of every one who has not lost all respect for morals, all sympathy for his fellow man. This is the mere prelude to our comment upon this pregnant paragraph. In a future number we may show how these debasing, will cause nine tenths of the inhabitants of Mississippi to be turned out of house and home. We hope for the sake of a State which we estimate so highly, that there is some exaggeration in this melancholy account; yet, still, with all due allowance, a condition of things indicated which is most lamentable, and causes the heart to shudder at the calamities inflicted by this falsely-named "credit system."

From the Age.
ILLEGAL VOTES.
A portion of the federalists ascribe their defeat to illegal votes thrown in those sections of the State which are strongly Democratic and particularly in the County of Waldo, which it is asserted threw more votes than it could possibly throw legally and fairly. These charges of fraudulent voting in the County of Waldo, were so confidently and loudly made, that a gentleman of great accuracy in figures, made a calculation upon the subject, which completely demonstrated, that if violations of the election laws were committed any where, and by any body, it must have been in the County of Kennebec, and by the Federal party. The population of Kennebec and Waldo, according to the census of 1837, and the whole number of votes in those Counties at the late election, were as follows:

	Kennebec	Waldo
Population	62,377	36,817
Number of votes	12,142	6,960

From a comparison of these data, it appears that if the County of Waldo had thrown as many votes in proportion to her population as the County of Kennebec, her vote would have been 7,166, being 176 more than it actually was. Nor is this all. The increase of population in the County of Waldo, from 1830 to '37, was 24 per cent, while in the County of Kennebec it was only 19 per cent, rendering it probable that if we could obtain the population of these two Counties for 1838, the deficiency of votes in Waldo would be still more apparent. The census of 1837 exhibits also another fact bearing upon the question, that the proportion of persons over 21 years of age to persons under that age, is greater in the County of Waldo than in the County of Kennebec. Upon the whole it appears most manifest, that if illegal voting was practiced anywhere, it was in the federal County of Kennebec & not in the Democratic County of Waldo.

If the proportion of votes to the population, had been as great throughout the State as it was in the County of Kennebec, the aggregate vote would have exceeded 92,000, whereas it actually falls a little short of 90,000. "The enormous increase of votes," so loudly harped upon as evidence of frauds committed by the Democratic party, is actually exhibited in Kennebec to a greater relative extent, than in all the other Counties. We hope the federal party will take care hereafter, not to start topics of discussion, which, in the end, will stand only to their own confusion.

From the Boston Advocate.
THE ATLAS AND DEMOCRACY.
The result of the election in Maine has already produced a great deal of shuffling and shuffling in the federal party throughout New England. In this city, the effect has been tremendous. It has indeed led the Atlas to change its whole political course—or to pretend to change it—and come out in favor of democracy! In summing up the causes that led to the defeat of the federal party in Maine in yesterday's paper, the editor says:—
"The Tory party, for some ten or twelve long years, by a culpable negligence and folly on the part of its opponents, has been suffered to assume and to use the name and title of the Democratic party. The Tories have been allowed to hold themselves out as the exclusive and peculiar friends of the people, and of popular rights; and this idea, industriously inculcated for so long a time, it is not easy suddenly to eradicate."
There is much truth in this as well as a good deal of error. The Atlas and its whole gang of federal organs cannot, by any tricks of theirs, by the application of "nicknames" or opprobrious epithets to the Democratic party, change the conviction which has already been established, for more than "ten or twelve long years," yes, even fifty, that the Democratic party have ever been, and are now, the "peculiar friends of the people and of popular rights." The Maine election has opened the eyes of the Atlas; it says:—
"Those may sneer who choose at appeals to popular sympathies, and to the popular imagination, but it is only by means like these, that masses of men, whether great or small, are ever brought to act together; and in our opinion the feelings and sympathies, or if you will, the passions and prejudices of the many, are quite as worthy of being courted and humored, as the feelings and sympathies, the passions and prejudices of the few."
Here is a direct thrust at the supporters and friends of the Atlas and the federalists. Only think of it. And what an admission, too, for a federal organ to make. "The feelings and sympathies, or if you will, the passions and prejudices of the many are quite as worthy of being courted and humored, as the feelings and sympathies, the passions and prejudices of the few."
Henceforth all the respectability has been found in the few. And not only all the "respectability," but all the "morals and learning and talent." The many have been denominated the "rabble," and considered as unworthy and incompetent to take a part in political affairs; and therefore should be denied the right of suffrage. But now what a wonderful change! They are "worthy of being courted and humored." Aye, there's the rub. The federalists cannot get into power without them. This game of hypocrisy must be played with a master hand. "The many must be courted and humored." Professions of attachment to a popular government must be made—and here you have it:—
"At all events, our government is a purely popular government; and in the long run those who will always have the ascendancy in it, who take the most pains to secure the favor and good will, and to gain the ear, of the people. Those who would have votes must descend into the forum and take the voters by the hand."
Here is the plan chalked out by the Atlas. The federalists must condescend to come down from their high places. They must descend into the forum, and take the voters by the hand. They must condescend to shake the "huge paw." They frown upon and flatter, and pretend to have a great regard for the dear people, whom in their hearts they despise—whom they have abused and disregarded, and trampled upon. All this must they do, or they cannot come into power—their party can never succeed. This is the admission of the Atlas. But we can tell the federalists that they must do something more. The people have been too much abused, and too often deceived by them, to put any reliance upon their expressions of penitence for the past, or love for the people at the present.
We say, then, that the result of the election in Maine has worked wonders. It has compelled the organ of the federal party in this city to profess a love and respect for the people, for democracy; and if this profession does not make a stir among the "blue lights," we shall be much mistaken. It is not improbable that a change of name will take place in a few days among the federalists. They will undoubtedly be all Democrats, and their party the Democratic party.

A CASE.
A Mr. Knights, belonging in Falmouth, now living in Medford, Mass., has acknowledged his travelling expenses were paid for the purpose of his returning here and voting the federal ticket at the late Election. He did so, and the circumstances can be proved to the heart's content of the federalists if they deny it.—Argus.

From the Eastern Argus.
THE DIFFERENCE.
The federal papers during the canvass were hot as mustard could make them. They literally breathed fire and smoke. Now that the contrast has terminated, they are mild "as a summer's morning" and soothing as, "mother's milk."
Defeat has corrected all their asperities of temper, and they exhibit the quietude of fixed despair. The "Old Portland" has already lapsed into its former dulness. Its bravado spirit has subsided, its fire all quenched. Like a volcano burnt out, it can only emit an occasional puff of smoke, which serves to show its former character and present state.
We are told that the character of the federal party through the State has experienced a similar change. Those who were loudest in the line of political strife are now the meekest of the meek. They have changed the Lion to the Lamb—and now roar gently as sucking doves.
What the state of things would have been, had federal bullying and blustering been crowned with a federal victory, the imagination cannot conceive or perfectly describe. The scenes of last year would have been repeated with all the improvements which one year's reign could have suggested. The democracy would have been trampled in the dust and made to feel the iron heel of federalism. Craven as they are in defeat, they would have been terribly cruel had victory crowned their efforts.
Our friends rejoice as men. They rejoice that right has triumphed over wrong—that truth has vanquished. But we have seen no unmanly exultation over a fallen foe. Should such a temper exhibit itself, the spirit of democracy would at once rebuke it to silence. Last year the democratic party submitted to political defeat with a spirit becoming their principles. They felt assured that the triumph of federalism in this border State would be but momentary. The taunts and jeers of their opponents, passed by them unnoticed. When Gov. Kent in defiance of federal promises commenced the work of "proscription for opinion's sake," there was in our party no complaint. Those to whom the knife of reform was applied murmured not. "They died and made no sign." Our friends were never disheartened or dispirited. They went to work with confidence in their cause, and have achieved a victory which well repays their efforts.

From the Eastern Argus.
READ THE CONTRAST.
It has been said, and truly said that, as the country sinks federalism rises, and as the country rises federalism sinks.
One year ago all the banks in the country had suspended payment, the Treasury without funds; the nation flooded with shillasters and irredeemable bank paper; specie at a high premium, and every dollar that could be collected, bought up and exported; confidence destroyed, business prostrated, commerce paralyzed, mechanics unemployed, exchanges deranged, government embarrassed, crops cut off, alarm, distress and panic pervaded the whole land. And how was federalism at this time? Why shouting, huzzaing and exulting at the national distress, firing cannon, displaying flags, forming processions, eating dinners, making speeches, vilifying the government, illuminating cities; revelling, carousing and carboozing in the midnight hour. One year has passed away, the democratic administration of Mr. Knapp has resumed, the treasury is relieved, specie abundant, shillasters worthless, confidence restored, business rapidly improving, commerce flourishing, mechanics employed, exchanges regulated; crops abundant, alarm, distress and panic have passed away; all is life and joy with the democracy of the country. And how is federalism now? Why, quite chop fallen, perfectly wretched, misery, distress, despair and desperation are depicted in every feature of its laggard countenance; like a caged wolf it hangs its guilty head lest it view the rising prosperity of the country. Such is the blue light Harford Convention whig federalism.

Extract of a Letter from the County of York, to the Editor of the Eastern Argus.
"ANOTHER FEDERAL REACTION."
Another trial to elect a representative took place in Biddeford on Monday last, which resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate, Col. HARRISON LOWELL, Biddeford last year sent a federalist, and on the 10th inst. gave a something more. The people have been too much abused, and too often deceived by them, to put any reliance upon their expressions of penitence for the past, or love for the people at the present.
We say, then, that the result of the election in Maine has worked wonders. It has compelled the organ of the federal party in this city to profess a love and respect for the people, for democracy; and if this profession does not make a stir among the "blue lights," we shall be much mistaken. It is not improbable that a change of name will take place in a few days among the federalists. They will undoubtedly be all Democrats, and their party the Democratic party.

A GLANCE AT THE TOWN.—The lively appearance of the principal places of business about town must be encouraging to every one. For nearly three years, neither Killy, Central, Broad, nor State street, Dock Square, or the wharves, have exhibited such signs of trade as now. We find each and all, as well as many other places not mentioned, filled with merchants, hurrying to and fro, with their memoranda in hand, looking for goods. Bales and boxes are rolled upon the sidewalks; trucks, handcarts and country teams are loading or unloading at every door, and each passer-by has the step of a business man. State street, at 2 o'clock, exhibits a lively multitude of merchants just putting the last word to some heavy bargain. If we emerge from this throng, and towards

evening, men and women, the shops on heaps have been the day, vation, is are crowd state of to make comfort ondrical miserab able to s it ever so
Very business is He fell in who not k ly comm agement of democr contest (s managed from as fa to 2000 M vote; the are not like right hand the democ Thursday Boston ge what had l are all tar stretched with you th home so n that every against us.
Vermont loving from tember 17
"We have towns, whi with consid correcti the proper to vote for Co to make votes of bo those of Mr lieved, will v not 20 votes gress, so far them, fully towns Janis Jenison's a votes cast w year, but th each—nothi
We had r last, from 13 and 53 fed week 87 to and 66 fed tion stand, alists.
The Senat year; 20 fed have lost thr Franklin (M Chitenden) son.)
Fourth D to be full ree Albany (fed. (dem.) 4,100 (both fed.) 397 majority but makes li votes. This counts and reg a small marg votes. Noth settle the ques
Fr LATE London pag ed at New Y much varied what relaxed creased—the from 2 3-4 to The follow plains itself, h and with the Amer
Sin:—My publication, i which purport at a public aze you are report language in rel very ambassa of those being pose of traffi would send h and who is a desire to know rect report of and with that v nication,
I am, Sir,
To Daniel O'G
Sin:—In c today's date, speech at Birr 4th inst. and l

evening direct our steps through those prom-
enades where the ladies move, we shall find
the shops filled with purchasers, and heaps piled
on heaps of silks, and other rich goods, which
have been displayed to the fair customers during
the day. In the evening, if we extend our amuse-
ment, we shall find that every place of amuse-
ment is well filled, and that our public houses
are crowded. We say that this argues a healthy
state of things, and when we find it so, we like
to make it known to our grumbling neighbors,
to smooth their wrinkles and make them more
comfortable under their unfortunate hypocho-
ndriacal fever, for there will always be a few
miserable beings in society who will never be
able to see the glad sun of prosperity, shine
it ever so brilliantly and full upon them.

Boston Post.

Very Good.—A friend of ours happened on
business in Boston, near the Maine election.
He fell in company with a Boston federalist,
who not knowing his political views, immedi-
ately commenced divulging the secrets of the man-
agement of the Boston federalists to defeat the
democracy of Maine. "There will be a severe
contest (said he) in Maine, but we have out-
maneuvered the Democrats. We have sent home
from as far south as Charleston. From 1500
to 2000 Maine tars have been sent home to
vote; these Maine tars know something; they
are not like the N. Y. tars who scarcely know their
right hand from their left; their votes tell, as
the democrats know nothing about it." On
Thursday after the election, our friend met the
Boston gentleman again, and enquired of him
what had become of his Maine tars? "They
are all tars," said he, "and I believe I
stretched the story a little, when conversing
with you the other day. I don't think we sent
home so many—but it is my honest opinion
that every d— of those we did send voted
against us."—*Hartford Times.*

Vermont—The Result.—We copy the fol-
lowing from the Montpelier Patriot, of Sep-
tember 17:—

"We have returns for Governor from 134
towns, which we have collected and revised
with considerable care, especially sifting and
correcting those contained in our last. It may
be proper to remark that we have taken the
vote for Congress in 12 towns in Franklin coun-
ty to make out this number, giving Jenison the
votes of both Allen and Briggs, and assigning
those of Mr Smith to Bradley, which it is be-
lieved, will vary a little from the actual result—
not 20 votes. The vote for Governor and Con-
gress, so far as we have been able to compare
them, fully warrant this conclusion. In 184
towns Jenison has 20,148—Bradley 16,130—
Jenison's majority 4018. The number of
votes cast will doubtless exceed those of last
year, but the gain will be about the same to
each—nothing to brag of any way.

We had returns for Representatives, in our
last, from 138 towns, which send 56 democrats
and 53 federalists. We add to our list, this
week 87 towns, which return 21 democrats
and 66 federalists; making the representa-
tion stand, so far, 77 democrats 148 feder-
alists.

The Senate stands precisely as it did last
year; 20 federalists and 10 democrats. We
have lost three in Orange and gained one in
Franklin (Mr Hubbard) one in Chittenden (Mr
Chittenden) and one in Bennington (Mr Robin-
son.)

Fourth District.—We have what purports
to be full returns from this District in the St.
Albans (fed.) Messenger, as follows—Smith
(dem) 4,100; Allen 3,703 and Briggs 367
(both fed.).—Scattering 45; which gives S.
397 majority over A. and 35 over A. and B.,
but makes him fall behind A. B. and C. 15
votes. This is positively too bad. Other ac-
counts and reports say that Smith is elected by
a small majority—some say 6 and others 8
votes. Nothing but the official canvass can
settle the question, the contest is so close."

Eastern Argus.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 15th have been receiv-
ed at New York. Prices of Cotton had not
much varied—though the demand was some-
what relaxed. The demand for money was in-
creased—the rates of discount had advanced
from 2 3-4 to 3 1-2 per cent.

The following correspondence, which ex-
plains itself, had passed between Mr. O'Connell
and the American Minister.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 9.

Sir:—My attention has been called to the
publication, in the last Spectator, of a speech
which purports to have been delivered by you
at a public meeting in Birmingham, in which
you are reported to have used the following
language in relation to myself: "I believe their
very ambassador here, is a slave-breeder, one
of those beings who rear up slaves for the pur-
pose of traffic. Is it possible that an American
would send here a man who traffics in blood,
and who is a disgrace to human nature?" I
desire to know from you whether this is a cor-
rect report of what you said on that occasion,
and with that view address to you this commu-
nication.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. STEVENSON.
To Daniel O'Connell, Esq., &c.

16, Pall Mall, Aug. 10.

Sir:—In consequence of your letter of yes-
terday's date, I examined the report of my
speech at Birmingham, in the Spectator of the
4th inst. and have no hesitation in saying that

paragraph you have selected is not a correct re-
port of what I said on that occasion. The ve-
ry next sentence does, to my mind, show that
the report could not be correct, and having ex-
amined another report since, as well as from
distinct recollection, I repeat, that the report is
not correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obt. serv't.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

23 Portland Place, Aug. 11, 1838.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt of your note of last evening, in answer
to the one from myself of the preceding day.—
Presuming that you intended your reply as a
disavowal of the offensive expressions contained
in that part of your reported speech which had
allusion to myself, and to which your attention
has been called, I am satisfied with the answer
you have given. As an incorrect report of
your speech has been made public through the
press, I beg to inform you that I deem it due
to myself that the correspondence which has ta-
ken place, should also be published.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. STEVENSON.
To D. O'Connell, Esq., &c.

ON THE DEMOCRACY.

Paris, October 2, 1838.

It is difficult to say whether the federalists are more
depressed by their recent defeat in this State, or by the
signs of returning prosperity which are every where ex-
hibited. The favorable season and bountiful crops have
been so many disaster to them, in a political point of
view. These prophets of evil find their predictions falsi-
fied one after another, and in vain have they invoked
their aid famine, pestilence and distress. Misfortune
to the country is prosperity to their party. Some men
have been weak enough to join the federal party from
being persuaded into the belief that the pressure in the
money market was the source of all the evils they felt or
feared, and that this was caused by the acts of the Ad-
ministration—that times never could become good again
until democracy was abased, and federalism exalted—
that a federal administration and a National Bank were
necessary to the redemption of specie payments by the
banks, and the revival of business. Bad seasons and
short crops have been occasioned by the specie circular,
and the want of a National Bank, if one may believe
federal newspapers, and so little regard is paid to com-
mon sense and daily experience, that we have heard
of exercise it, so imbued with the state cant of their party,
as to say that the present hard times among the farmers
were owing to the derangement of the currency.—
When pressed to say in what the hard times consisted,
they admit what no one can deny—that the crops, taken
together, are unusually abundant—that all which the
farmer has to sell, meets with a ready sale, and com-
mands a high price. Nor is the price of the few things
which the farmer has to buy, proportionably high. If,
then, these are hard times for the farmer, we know not
how, or when, he is to expect good times. Indeed,
these complaints come from political croakers, who, dis-
heartened and enraged by defeat, predict the distress
they hope for, while the industrious farmer is grateful
for the blessings he receives and rejoices in the plenti-
ful harvest which rewards his toils—and satisfied with
the profits derived from his industry. Every day's ex-
perience is giving the lie to the gloomy predictions of
federal politicians, who hoped to triumph in the misfor-
tunes of the community. The banks have resumed spec-
ie payments—business is active—the laborer finds em-
ployment, and good wages—the crops are good and prices
high, all in spite of the predictions, and may we not
add, efforts of our opponents. Federalism sinks as the
country rises. Democracy triumphs when the country
prosper. The efforts of disappointed politicians to cre-
ate and continue distress, have been defeated by the ac-
tivity and intelligence of the people, and the lesson has
been learned, that so far from a National Bank being es-
sential to the prosperity of the country, we can drive
without it, and even in spite of the efforts of its friends
and advocates to embarrass the business of the country.
The oft repeated assertion that we cannot get along
without a National Bank is being daily refuted by ex-
perience, and the people are beginning to enquire whether
our State banks are not more numerous than is nec-
essary or safe for the community.

The federal presses in this State, are laboring hard to
excuse their late defeat and to encourage each other not
to despair. There is as much truth in the excuses they
invent for their defeat as there was in their stories of
great changes and reaction and anticipated triumphs, be-
fore the election. It would be a sufficient reply to all
their accusations of unfairness in their opponents to
read them a page from any of their papers, before elec-
tion. The last are entitled to the same confidence as
the first, and no more. We shrink from no scrutiny—
we invite the fullest investigation. If there was fraud
let it be exposed and punished. Let the charges of bri-
bery, corruption and illegal voting rest where they be-
long. Those only are responsible for such acts who
would be guilty of them, or attempt to justify or excuse
them.

A Term of the S. J. Court will be held in this town
next week.

From the Eastern Argus.

We commend to the particular attention of
our readers, the following reply of the Hon.
Levi Woodbury, to an invitation of a Com-
mittee of his political friends, to a Public Din-
ner. It is the most condensed and unanswerable
refutation of the charges against the Ad-
ministration, that we have seen. The copy was
handed in for publication at so late an hour, that
we have not room for further comments in this
paper.

Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir:—The undersigned, a Committee selected
for the purpose, by the Democratic Republic-
ans of Portland and its vicinity, have the honor
of tendering you a Public Dinner, at such time
as to you shall be most agreeable.

In attending the duty assigned you, we have
great pleasure in expressing to you in behalf of
our constituents and for ourselves individually,
the high estimation in which your public services

are held, at a time when extraordinary and un-
warrantable embarrassments have been thrust in
the way of the execution of your official duties,
by men who prefer the ruin of our Republic, to
its safe & successful government by the present
Administration.

We have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your Ob't. Serv'ts,

MARK HARRIS,
PARKER MCCOBB,
RICHARD ODELL,
JOSEPH BURBANK,
IRA CROCKER,
ALBERT WINSLOW,
AUGUSTINE HAINES,
LEMOUEL DYER,
WM. EVANS,
JERE. HASKELL,

Portland, Sept. 19, 1838.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20th, 1838.

Gentlemen:—I regret that the urgent de-
mands of business, must prevent my acceptance
of your polite invitation to a public dinner with
the Democratic Republicans of Portland and
vicinity.

Some of "the embarrassments which have
been thrust in the way of the execution of" my
official duties, are justly, pronounced by you
"extraordinary and remarkable"—since they
have consisted of assaults on the administration,
sometimes for measures, which it never propos-
ed—sometimes for motives, it never entertain-
ed, and often for designs, which it never form-
ed.

I speak of the past and present adminis-
trations as one, knowing from my connection with
both, their similarity, of principles; and I con-
gratulate, you, that those embarrassments are
fast vanishing before the dispassionate view of the
people at large, which always, under our sys-
tem of government, remove in due time, unjust
suspicions, and incorrect delusions.

When the prejudices of the moment shall
fade away, it will appear passing strange in his-
tory, that many of those embarrassments should
have assumed such inconsistent forms. That an
administration, which, on all occasions, has so
admirably avoided the exercise of any doubt-
ful powers, should repeatedly be charged with
usurpation; that, devoted to the strict construc-
tion of the constitution, which was advocated
by Jefferson and Madison in 1798, it should be
rashly arraigned for an intention to seize on the
wide power of both the purse and the sword—
and that, resisting, as it has done, all unneces-
sary appropriations, it should be attacked for a
want of economy by some of the very persons,
but millions more. That, during the past year,
after surmounting the remarkable difficulties of
the crisis, and discharging every claim, how-
ever large, with promptitude and mostly in specie
or a full equivalent, it should be censured for
hostility to a good circulating medium by those,
who then paid nothing in specie, and were the
advocates of a depreciated paper; and should
ultimately be denounced as bankrupt by num-
bers, who were receiving from it pecuniary in-
dulgence and are still largely indebted to the
public Treasury.

That, sustaining the banks, so long as they
sustained the laws, and not opposed either to
them or the credit system, while properly con-
ducted, the administration should be violently
assailed as their enemy: insisting on a sound
currency for both the government and the peo-
ple, it should be reproached with desiring a
better one for the former, by those who fore-
bore to insist on such a currency for either:
proposing additional guards for the safe keeping
of the public money, it should be culpable
for endangering its custody by some, who voted
against those further securities, and by others,
who were withholding that money from the ur-
gent necessities of the government: and, after
procuring for the mercantile interest many mil-
lions of foreign indemnities, extensive by improv-
ing harbors and rivers—constructing light house
and breakwaters—making several commercial
treaties of great value, and reducing, where not
removing entirely, many burdensome imposts
on trade, it should encounter virulent opposition,
under the groundless pretence of its being hos-
tile to commerce.

In fine, that the Administration, which look-
ing to the popular will, as expressed under the
laws and constitution, for its guide—discounte-
nancing monopolies—upholding equal rights
at home, and vindicating national honor abroad,
should be criminated as arbitrary, imbecile and
unfaithful, by opponents, whose general creed
is to disregard both popular and legislative in-
structions, and some of whom, after growing
rich on exclusive privileges, have not only abus-
ed those attempting to enforce the Acts of Con-
gress when obnoxious, but certainly have not
scrupulous adherence to the laws, which a real
love of order, sound morals, and a due respect
for the constituted authorities would seem to
inculcate.

Indeed, that while proposing every thing,
which appeared constitutional, and conducive
to public relief, it should meet the unpatriotic
return of constant complaints for doing too little
—constant opposition to all it proposed to do—
and constant refusals to propose or to do any
thing better.

But, thanks to "the democratic republicans"
you represent, and others of like intelligence,
firmness and patriotism, the vessel of State still
rides out the storm.

Numerous opponents as well as friends of the
administration, after full and candid investiga-
tion, have become supporters of measures they
before disapproved.

The course of our cause—the noble cause
over all christendom—of the greatest good to

the greatest number, will, therefore, still be on-
ward.

The late glorious victory, in your State—so
young and yet so distinguished among her sis-
ters, is a striking evidence of the sure progress
of truth; and the Star in the East, breaking
forth with such splendor, is, I trust, the harbin-
ger for a brighter day for the whole Union.

Respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.

To Mark Harris, Parker McCobb, Rich. Odell,
Jos. Burbank, Ira Crocker, Albert Winslow,
Aug. Haines, Lemuel Dyer, Wm. Evans, and
Jere. Haskell, Esquires.

From the Sea Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC FESTIVALS.

In commemoration of the splendid victory ac-
chieved by the Democracy of this State at the
late election, have been held in several places,
in and out of the State, where the best spirit of
enthusiasm has been manifested at our success.
In Augusta, from 300 to 400 of our dem-
ocratic friends together with some from several
towns in the county, partook of a supper at
Hobbs' Mansion House on Wednesday even-
ing last. From a number of spirited toasts
given on the occasion we select the following as
reported in the Age:

The Democrats of Maine.—A nobler army
of Patriots never fought a political battle; they
entered the political contest with every disad-
vantage, but with their strong hands and stout
hearts they have proved themselves invincible,
as they will do again if WIDE AWAKE and with a
FAIR FIELD.

Hon. John Fairfield.—Honest, capable, and
a friend to the Constitution, a man after Jeff-
erson's own heart; praise can add nothing to his
unsullied reputation, detraction and falsehood
cannot diminish it.

**The County of Waldo and her stupendous
Democratic majority.**—The Federal Journal has
this day stigmatized her as a dark and benighted
region, but we stand here to proclaim
light, announcing the discomfiture of the Fed-
eral cohorts, and the total rout of the allied
powers.

The County of Oxford.—Twin-sister and
compeer of glorious Waldo. The pure and
uncontaminated glory of her highlands need
no light from a foreign source; the beacon
fires of her own intelligence and burning patri-
otism like a vernal lamp, shone with a pure and
steady flame and like that too, will never be
suffered to go out.

The Sister Counties of the State.—The thun-
ders of their triumphant voices fill the air, they
have electrified each other with the vivid brilli-
ancy of their success—County unto County
echoes the groans of a prostrate foe, and each
in its turn reverberates the notes of victory.

Thomas H. Benton.—A noble son of a no-
ble State. His heroic bearing in the Senate
of the U. S. has endeared him to the Democra-
cy of the Union as their sure reliance in all
seasons of peril and distinguished him as the
boldest defender of the Republican faith.

Martin Van Buren, President of the U. S.
—In the hour of political adversity he has been
calm and untrifled; in the hour of returning
prosperity he will be courteous and conciliating.

The Independent Treasury.—Based upon
the fundamental doctrines of Jeffersonian Democ-
racy, it must stand or fall with them; the issue
has been fairly and clearly presented, and
Maine has declared for Democracy and an In-
dependent Treasury in a voice that cannot be
misunderstood.

Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS having been com-
plimented by a toast from R. D. Rice, Esq.,
Mr. W. came forward and thanked his friends
for their approbation of his course in the public
service.—He said he felt as much pleasure
as any one could feel, at the happy termina-
tion of our recent struggle, and had never for a
moment doubted the patriotism, intelligence and
firmness of that portion of his fellow-citizens,
sometimes insultingly styled the "huge-pawed
Democracy." He was especially gratified that
Maine had, by a fresh declaration so indignantly
and unequivocally repudiated the FIFTY-
MILLION-BANK project of Mr. Clay, and he
should take the pleasure, when he again met
that Champion of the Monied Power, in con-
trasting the Voice of Maine just uttered at the
polls, with his repeated and gratuitous taunts
during the last session of Congress, that if Maine
were truly represented in the Senate of the U. S.
she would not give a vote in favor of the
measure recommended by the Administration.

After passing a high compliment of the Dem-
ocracy for the fidelity with which they had
clung to their ancient and well-tried principles—
principles so vital to our liberties, happiness
and improvement, and remarking upon the
change which would soon take place in the as-
pect of our State affairs, he concluded with the
following toast.

The State of Maine.—When the "huge paws"
lend a hand, they right the ship of State at once;
they will soon discharge all the political dandies
who have crept into place through the "cabin
windows."

By J. W. Bradbury. **The County of York.**
—She has given us a Democratic majority and
a Democratic Governor worthy of each other,
and an honor to the intelligent and industrious
yeomanry of that Republican County.

By Gen. G. White. **The County of Lincoln.**
—Sacred to the memory of Jonathan Lincoln;
her soil is consecrated by the ashes of a martyr
to her principles; and while she continues to
show her respect for Democracy, she will
deserve the enviable distinction of being the
burial place of the beloved dead.

By W. R. Smith. **The County of Penobscot.**
—True to the principles which have guided

her in former times, her Democracy will ever
spurn from its councils corrupt and selfish de-
magogues who seek to tarnish its lofty charac-
ter and betray her into the hands of the enemy.

In **Portsmouth, N. H.** the event was cele-
brated by the firing of salutes and an excellent
Supper, provided by Col. HADLEY, of the
Farmer's Hotel. Hon. SAMUEL CUSHMAN
presided at the table. From among the many
"good things" said, we select the following from
the News:

By Thomas B. Loughton. **Martin Van
Buren.**—The firm, steady, unwavering and con-
sistent defender of the great leading principles of
democracy. The man whose wisdom produc-
ed and whose courage defended a measure cal-
culated to snatch from the hands of irresponsible
corporations, the sines of our nation's strength
deserves and will receive at the hands of a
grateful people a full reward in a triumphant re-
election to the first office in their gift.

By John H. Moran. **The Kent Bugle of
Maine.**—Cracked up as C. sharp by the Hoco-
Pocos—the Democrats have said of it "B (be)
flat," and flat it is upon the marshes of "Salt
River."

By C. E. Potter. **The Hoco Pocos of
Maine.**—Now up "Salt River;" may they look
out a comfortable harbor for their brethren
about to sail from New York and Pennsylvania.

By Wm. Webber. **The "huge Paws"** of
Maine have succeeded in pawing Kent from the
Chair of State.

By Dr. H. Vinton. **The Wings of Maine.**
—Unsuccessful, because engaged in an unright-
eous and unprincipled cause.

By N. March. **Education.**—The guide-
board to liberty; let it be distinctly lettered,
that our children may never take the wrong
road.

By R. Jenness. **The Democrats of Maine.**
—Their persevering industry and unshaken
fidelity in the late struggle for correct principles,
entitle them to the respect and confidence of
the democracy of the country.

COLONIAL AFFAIRS.

A Convention of Delegates from all the Brit-
ish North American Provinces, assembled at
Quebec, on the twenty-first inst. The meet-
ing has given rise to many speculations in the
colonies, and the precise object of it is not
known. It may be to take measures more ef-
fectually to secure the Colonies against "the res-
tless" and it may be to mature their plans
of operation, in case a conflict should ensue
between the Province of New Brunswick and
Maine.

From the tone and spirit of an article in the
Democratic Review, for this month, which is
understood to have been written under the eye
of the Cabinet, Maine may count with certainty
upon being backed by the General Government.
Resistance on the part of New Brunswick to
the running of the line will bring on a war be-
tween Great Britain and the United States.—
Bangor Republican.

The editor of the Buffalonian is still writing
Bennettian letters for his paper. Pity, that a
man of parts, should condescend to imitate such
a poltroon as Bennett.—*Boston Express.*
Certain animals are naturally given to aping—
Lamoile River Express.

DIED.

In Norway, 22d ult., Mrs. Sally Frost, wife of Mr.
William Frost, aged 43.
In this town, Miss Laura, daughter of Noah Dean,
aged 24 years.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Of- fice at Portland, Me., October 1st, 1838.

Brett Seneca	Reserve Mrs. John L.
Billings Dexter	Nelson Emmons
Deane Eliza	Ramsell Job 2
Dennett James	Rawson Gilman E
Emery Stephen 2	Rawson G. B.
Gardner Sarah	Sturdevant Saml A.
Hill Lawson	Swett Israel
Hobart Eliza J.	Tomkins Betsey
King Elnatus	Turner Adam
Knight Josiah J.	Westcott Clement
Knight Nathaniel	

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber would once more remind those in-
debted to him, whose notes or accounts have been
one year standing, that they MUST be settled, IMMEDI-
ATELY!!
Oct 1, 1838. FRANCIS BENNIS.

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, or Private sale, by li-
cence of the Court of Probate, on Monday, the 29th
day of October, next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the dwell-
ing house of Job Packard, in said Buckfield, and certain
piece of land, lying in said Buckfield, adjoining the land
of said Job and the same of which Jonathan Packard, late
owner of said Buckfield, deceased, died seized and possessed; it
being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the said land.

Also the said minor's interest in the Real Estate of
which Michael Knight, late of Falmouth, in the County
of Cumberland, deceased, died seized and possessed; it
being four sixths parts of one fourth part of the said land.

SAM'L F. BROWN, Guardian.

Buckfield, Oct. 2, 1838.
THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that
he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of
Executor of the last Will and Testament of
PEREZ ELLIS.

late of Hartford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons
intestate to the said deceased's estate in make immediately
payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to ex-
hibit the same to
BENJAMIN ELLIS, Ex-
ecutor.
Hartford, Sept. 10, 1838.

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen
Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive
and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Levi
Wood, late of Turner in said County, deceased, hereby give
notice, that six months from the twentieth ult. are allowed
said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said
estate; and that they will attend to that service, at the dwell-
ing house of Job Prizes, in said Turner, on the last Saturday
of December and third Saturday of March next, from one o'clock
P. M. on each of said days.

JOSEPH PRIZES,
ALDEN BLOSSOM, } Commissioners.

Turner, Sept. 22, 1838.

